

(19)



Europäisches Patentamt
European Patent Office
Office européen des brevets

(11) Publication number:

0 339 712
A1

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(21) Application number: **89200938.2**

(51) Int. Cl.4: **C09D 5/02**

(22) Date of filing: **14.04.89**

(30) Priority: **28.04.88 SE 8801594**

(43) Date of publication of application:
02.11.89 Bulletin 89/44

(84) Designated Contracting States:
AT BE CH DE ES FR GB GR IT LI NL SE

(71) Applicant: **BEROL NOBEL STENUNGSUND AB**

S-444 85 Stenungsund(SE)

(72) Inventor: **Andersson, Johan**
Mosstigen 9 B
S-451 54 Uddevalla(SE)
Inventor: **Ingvarsson, Ingemar**
Dagsländavägen 5
S-444 46 Stenungsund(SE)

(74) Representative: **Andersson, Rolf**
BEROL NOBEL STENUNGSUND AB
S-444 85 Stenungsund(SE)

(54) **Method for preparing flat or semi-flat water paints.**

(57) Flat and/or semi-flat paints are prepared by adding as rheology- and performance-improving agents both a water-soluble nonionic cellulose ether and an associative polyurethane thickener, the weight ratio of polyurethane thickener to cellulose ether being 2:8-8:2.

EP 0 339 712 A1

METHOD FOR PREPARING FLAT OR SEMI-FLAT WATER PAINTS

The present invention relates to a method for preparing flat and/or semi-flat water paints, a water-soluble nonionic cellulose ether and an associative polyurethane being added as rheology- and performance-improving agents.

In the making of flat or semi-flat water paints, it is customary to use cellulose ethers as thickeners. Cellulose ethers are advantageous in that they produce the desired effect at a low cost and yield a good texture (grain). The viscosity-increasing effect is relatively unaffected by additives, such as tinting colorants. On the other hand, with increasing molecular weights cellulose ethers give relatively low viscosities at high shear rates, and poor levelling, which means inadequate hiding power.

It has therefore been suggested to replace the cellulose ethers with an associative thickener of the polyurethane type. It is true that the associative polyurethanes give improved viscosity at high shear rates, but they also give a poor texture (grain), which is linked with extreme levelling. The associative polyurethanes therefore have not been commonly used as rheology- and performance-improving agents for flat or semi-flat paints.

It has now been found that flat and semi-flat water paints with excellent properties can be obtained at low costs by combining a nonionic water-soluble cellulose ether with an associative polyurethane thickener, the weight ratio of polyurethane thickener and cellulose ether being 2:8-8:2. In the present context, "flat and semi-flat" paints relates to paints having a pigment volume concentration of at least 30%. By combining a nonionic water-soluble cellulose ether with an associative polyurethane thickener, it has proved possible to essentially maintain the positive characteristics of the two components while suppressing their negative characteristics.

In the present context, "associative polyurethane thickener" relates to a polymer containing at least 2, suitably 3 or more hydrophobic groups having 6-30 carbon atoms with intermediate hydrophilic polyether segments, the hydrophobic groups and the hydrophilic segments being interlinked to an essential extent by urethane bonds. They usually have a molecular weight of 10,000-250,000, preferably 15,000-100,000. A large number of such compounds are known and described, e.g. in US Patent Specifications 2,946,767 and 4,079,028 and European Patent Publication 96,882, of which relevant portions are included by reference in the present specification.

The water-soluble nonionic cellulose ether may have both alkyl substituents and hydroxyalkyl substituents or combinations thereof. Typical examples of suitable nonionic cellulose derivatives are methylcellulose, methylhydroxyethylcellulose, methylhydroxypropylcellulose, hydroxyethylcellulose, hydroxyethylhydroxypropylcellulose, hydroxyethylhydroxybutylcellulose, ethylhydroxyethylcellulose and propylhydroxyethylcellulose. The above-mentioned cellulose ethers may also contain a minor amount of hydrocarbon substituents having 4-20 carbon atoms, such as benzyl, dodecyl, octyl and decyl substituents, provided the cellulose ethers become water-soluble. Preferred cellulose ethers are such ethers as contain an alkyl group, such as a methyl or an ethyl group. The nonionic cellulose ethers preferably have a viscosity of 5,000-150,000 mPa·s in a 2% aqueous solution measured on a Brookfield viscometer. A suitable flocculation temperature is 50-80° C.

The positive effects of the invention have been observed on paints based on a number of binders which differ essentially from each other. Suitable binders are alkyd resins and latex binders, such as polyvinylacetate, polyacrylate, copolymers of vinylacetate and acrylate, copolymers of vinylacetate and ethylene, copolymers of vinylacetate, ethylene and vinylchloride and copolymers of styrene and acrylate.

The present invention is further illustrated by the following Example.

Example 1

A flat indoor paint having a pigment volume concentration of 46% and a dry solids content of 54% by weight and containing 25% by weight of a polyacrylate binder, Rhoplex AC-64, alternatively a binder consisting of a copolymer of vinylacetate and acrylate, UCAR 367, was admixed with one of the additives stated below in such amounts that the paints had a viscosity of 122 KU at low shear rates measured according to ASTM C 562-81. The following results were obtained. The indicated amounts relate to active content.

Table 1

Additive	Amount, % by weight of paint	
	Acrylic binder	Vinyl-acrylic binder
1. Polyurethane A ^{1/}	0.67	0.72
2. Ethylhydroxyethylcellulose B ^{2/}	0.63	0.64
3. Polyurethane A	0.20	0.20
4. Ethylhydroxyethylcellulose C ^{3/}	0.49	0.50
5. Polyurethane A	0.20	0.20
6. Ethylhydroxyethylcellulose B	0.41	0.50
7. Polyurethane A	0.40	0.40
8. Ethylhydroxyethylcellulose C	0.32	0.38
9. Polyurethane A	0.40	0.40
10. Hydroxypropylmethylcellulose F ^{4/}	0.70	-
11. Polyurethane A	0.20	-
12. Hydroxypropylmethylcellulose F	0.50	-
13. Polyurethane A	0.40	-
14. Ethylhydroxyethylcellulose B	0.50	-
15. Polyurethane D ^{5/}	0.20	-
16. Ethylhydroxyethylcellulose B	0.35	-
17. Polyurethane D	0.40	-
18. Ethylhydroxyethylcellulose B	0.55	-
19. Polyurethane E ^{6/}	0.20	-
20. Ethylhydroxyethylcellulose B	0.40	-
21. Polyurethane E	0.40	-
22. Hydroxyethylcellulose G ^{7/}	-	0.64
23. Polyurethane A	-	0.20
24. Hydroxyethylcellulose G	-	0.50
25. Polyurethane A	-	0.40
26. Hydroxyethylcellulose H ^{8/}	-	0.50
27. Polyurethane A	-	0.20
28. Hydroxyethylcellulose H	-	0.38
29. Polyurethane A	-	0.40

Explanatory note - Table 1

1) Polyurethane A (BERMODOL PUR 2100) is an associative polyurethane thickener containing two major hydrophobic hydrocarbon groups and hydrophilic polyether chains. Viscosity is 1500 mPa*s (Brookfield) at 12 rpm and dry solids content 35% by weight.

2) Ethylhydroxyethylcellulose B (BERMOCOLL E 411 FQ) has a flocculation temperature of about 70 °C and a viscosity in 2% solution of 12,000 mPa*s (Brookfield) at 12 rpm.

3) Ethylhydroxyethylcellulose C (BERMOCOLL E 481 FQ) has a flocculation temperature of about 70 °C and a viscosity in 2% solution of 80,000 mPa*s (Brookfield) at 6 rpm.

4) Hydroxypropylmethylcellulose F (Methocel J5MS) has a gelling temperature of 56 °C and a viscosity of 5,000 mPa*s (Ubbelohde) in 2% solution.

5) Polyurethane D (Acrysol RM-825) is an associative polyurethane thickener and has a viscosity of 1,000-2,500 mPa*s (Brookfield) and a dry solids content of 25% by weight.

6) Polyurethane E (UCAR SCT-270) is an associative polyurethane thickener and has a viscosity of 6,000-10,000 mPa*s (Brookfield) and a dry solids content of 20% by weight.

7) Hydroxyethylcellulose G (Cellosize QP 4400) has a flocculation temperature of >100 °C and a viscosity in 2% solution of 4,800-6,000 mPa*s at 60 rpm (Brookfield).

8) Hydroxyethylcellulose H (Natrosol 250 HHR) has a flocculation temperature of $>100^{\circ}\text{C}$ and a viscosity in 2% solution of about 100,000 mPa·s at 6 rpm (Brookfield).

The different paints were then tested for levelling according to ASTM D4062-81, the following results being obtained.

Table 2

Additive	Levelling	
	Acrylic binder	Vinyl-acrylic binder
1	10	9
2	5	2
3	3	2
4	8	3
5	7	4
6	2	-
7	5	-
8	3	-
9	6	-
10	3	-
11	5	-
12	-	2
13	-	3
14	-	2
15	-	3

A levelling-value of 3-6 gives a suitable texture for a flat or semi-flat paint. A levelling value of 9 or 10 indicates excellent levelling which is however not desirable for flat or semi-flat paints because of the resulting unsatisfactory texture. From the results appears that additives 2-15 according to the invention, all of which have the same viscosity at low shear rates, have a levelling value essentially better adapted to flat and semi-flat paints than when polyurethane alone is used as thickener.

Example 2

The same paints as in Example 1 were admixed with additives 1, 4, 7, 9, 11, 13 or 15 according to Example 1 and 5% by weight, based on the weight of the paint, of any of the tinting colorants Colortrend Thalo Blue and Colortrend Lamp Black. The viscosity was thereafter determined at low shear rates. The following results were obtained.

Table 3

Additive	Viscosity, KU			
	Acrylic binder		Vinyl-acrylic binder	
	Thalo Blue	Lamp Black	Thalo Blue	Lamp Black
1	86	97	112	138
4	92	100	114	120
7	108	108	-	-
9	109	109	-	-
11	101	109	-	-
13	-	-	123	125
15	-	-	120	125

The viscosities obtained should be compared with 122 KU, which was the viscosity of the paints without the addition of a tinting colorant. From the results appears that the changes in viscosity are considerably less for additives 4, 7, 9, 11, 13 and 15 according to the invention than for reference additive 1.

Example 3

The same flat paints as in Example 1 were admixed with one of the additives stated below in such amounts that they had the same viscosity at low shear rates. The components are the same as in Example 1.

Table 4

Additive	Added amount, % by weight of paint	
	Acrylic binder	Vinyl-acrylic binder
1. Ethylhydroxyethylcellulose B	0.86	0.80
2. Ethylhydroxyethylcellulose C	0.67	0.58
3. Ethylhydroxyethylcellulose B	0.63	0.64
Polyurethane A	0.20	0.20
4. Ethylhydroxyethylcellulose B	0.41	0.50
Polyurethane A	0.40	0.40
5. Ethylhydroxyethylcellulose C	0.49	0.50
Polyurethane A	0.20	0.20
6. Ethylhydroxyethylcellulose C	0.32	0.38
Polyurethane A	0.40	0.40
7. Hydroxypropylmethylcellulose F	0.70	-
Polyurethane A	0.20	-
8. Hydroxypropylmethylcellulose F	0.50	-
Polyurethane A	0.40	-
9. Ethylhydroxyethylcellulose B	0.50	-
Polyurethane D	0.20	-
10. Ethylhydroxyethylcellulose B	0.35	-
Polyurethane D	0.40	-
11. Ethylhydroxyethylcellulose B	0.55	-
Polyurethane E	0.20	-
12. Ethylhydroxyethylcellulose B	0.40	-
Polyurethane E	0.40	-
13. Hydroxyethylcellulose G	-	0.64
Polyurethane A	-	0.20
14. Hydroxyethylcellulose G	-	0.50
Polyurethane A	-	0.40
15. Hydroxyethylcellulose H	-	0.50
Polyurethane A	-	0.20
16. Hydroxyethylcellulose H	-	0.38
Polyurethane A	-	0.40

The compositions obtained, all of which had a viscosity of 122 KU at low shear rates, were then tested for viscosity at high shear rates using an ICI viscometer. The following results were obtained.

Table 5

Additive	Viscosity, ICI, Poise	
	Acrylic binder	Vinyl-acrylic binder
1	1.4	1.8
2	1.2	1.6
3	1.6	1.8
4	1.8	2.0
5	1.4	1.7
6	1.6	1.8
7	2.0	-
8	2.0	-
9	1.6	-
10	2.1	-
11	1.8	-
12	2.1	-
13	-	1.9
14	-	2.0
15	-	1.6
16	-	1.8

From the results appears that in those cases where the cellulose ethers gave a viscosity which was relatively low at high shear rates, it was possible to notably improve the viscosity by adding an associative polyurethane thickener without any change of the viscosity at low shear rates.

Claims

1. Method for preparing flat or semi-flat water paints, **characterised** by adding as rheology- and performance-improving agents both a water-soluble nonionic cellulose ether and an associative polyurethane thickener, the weight ratio of polyurethane thickener to cellulose ether being 2:8-8:2.

2. Method as claimed in claim 1, **characterised** in that the nonionic cellulose ether has a viscosity of 5,000-150,000 mPa*s in a 2% aqueous solution at 12 rpm.

3. Method as claimed in claim 1 or 2, **characterised** in that the nonionic cellulose ether contains an alkyl group.

4. Method as claimed in claims 1-3, **characterised** in that the polyurethane thickener contains at least 2 hydrophobic groups having 6-30 carbon atoms with intermediate hydrophilic polyether segments, the hydrophobic groups and the hydrophilic segments being interlinked to an essential extent by urethane bonds.

5. Method as claimed in claims 1-4, **characterised** in that the polyurethane has a molecular weight of 10,000-250,000.

6. Method as claimed in claims 1-5, **characterised** in that the paint contains a latex as binder.



European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application number

EP 89 20 0938.2

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl.4)
A	EP-A2-0 250 943 (DESOTO, INC) ---	1,6	C 09 D 5/02
A	EP-A1-0 127 950 (NL INDUSTRIES INC) ---	1,6	
A	DE-A-1 669 114 (THE DOW CHEMICAL CO) -----	1-3,6	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl.4)
			C 09 D
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search		Date of completion of the search	Examiner
STOCKHOLM		16-06-1989	NILSSON R.
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS			
X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document		T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document	

EPO Form 1503 03 82